United Nations S/2011/246

Security Council

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Letter dated 14 April 2011 from the representatives of Qatar and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

As you are aware, the British and Qatari Governments co-hosted the first meeting of the Libya Contact Group on 13 April in Doha. We should be grateful if you would have the attached statement of the Chairs of the Contact Group circulated to the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council (see annex).

(*Signed*) Sir Mark Lyall **Grant**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

(*Signed*) Alya Ahmed S. **Al-Thani**
Ambassador
Chargée d'affaires a.i.

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Annex to the letter dated 14 April 2011 from the representatives of Qatar and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

Chairs' statement
Contact Group on Libya
Doha, 13 April 2011

1. Following the London Conference that was held on 29 March 2011, the first meeting of the Contact Group on Libya was held in Doha on 13 April, co-chaired by the State of Qatar and the United Kingdom. A total of 21 countries and representatives from the United Nations, the Arab League, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the European Union, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Cooperation Council for the Arab Gulf States attended in order to discuss the situation in Libya. The African Union attended as a guest. Participants recalled that the Contact Group on Libya would support and be a major point of contact with the Libyan people, coordinate international policy and be a forum for discussion of post-conflict humanitarian support. The meeting was held under the auspices of His Highness Sheikh Tamim Bin Hamad Al Thani, Crown Prince of Qatar, who made a statement in which, on behalf of the State of Qatar, he welcomed participants to that important meeting, and expressed confidence that the meeting would achieve positive results that would contribute to the protection of Libyan civilians and relieve their suffering.

2. Participants welcomed the progress that had been made since the London Conference in supporting the Libyan people and ensuring their protection. Participants remained united and firm in their resolve. Qadhafi and his regime had lost all legitimacy, and he must step down and permit the Libyan people to determine their own future.

International progress in implementing United Nations Security Council resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011), and the demand to halt attacks on civilians

3. Contact Group participants affirmed their determination to ensure implementation of United Nations Security Council resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011) and to impose additional restrictive measures to deprive the regime of funds. Those measures had exerted significant pressure on Qadhafi, protected civilians, including in Benghazi, from violent attack and averted a humanitarian disaster. They welcomed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's leadership and control of military operations and underlined the need for robust implementation of resolution 1973 (2011). As long as the regime continued to attack the civilian population, all necessary action to implement resolution 1973 (2011) would continue. Participants also agreed on the need to monitor any potential threat from extremist elements who might seek to take advantage of the situation in Libya.

4. To that end, Contact Group participants stressed resolution 1973 (2011), paragraph 1, which demands the immediate establishment of a ceasefire and a complete end to violence and all attacks against, and abuses of, civilians. They

called for an immediate end to all attacks against civilians and for Qadhafi and his regime to pull back all regime forces from the Libyan cities they have forcibly entered, occupied or besieged, including Ajdabiyah, Brega, Jadu, Jabal al Gharbi, Kikla, Misrata, Nalut, Ra's al Unuf, Yafran, Zawiyah, Zintan and Zuwarah. Qadhafi and his regime must comply with their obligations under international law, international humanitarian law, and human rights and refugee law, including to protect civilians and meet their basic needs. The Contact Group called for the re-establishment of water, electricity and gas supplies to all areas, and the release of all those arbitrarily detained, including political prisoners.

Call for a political process which allows Libyans to determine their own future

5. Participants underlined resolution 1973 (2011), paragraph 2, which stresses the need to intensify efforts to find a solution to the crisis which responds to the legitimate demands of the Libyan people. Participants reiterated that a political solution would be the only way to bring lasting peace to Libya, and reaffirmed their firm commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Libya. They were unanimous in believing that the continuation of the Qadhafi regime would threaten any resolution of the crisis. There must be an inclusive political process that would empower the Libyan people to determine their own future. They called on all Libyans who wanted to see a process of political transition to urge Qadhafi to step down. Participants noted that Qadhafi's regime was weakening as his followers left him.

6. Participants also expressed their welcome of and support for the efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General's Special Envoy to Libya who, as noted in resolution 1973 (2011), paragraph 2, was being sent with the aim of facilitating dialogue to lead to the political reforms necessary to find a peaceful and sustainable solution. Participants encouraged the Special Envoy to move forward work to support the Libyan people in preparing for an inclusive and representative political process based on the legitimate demands of that people. Participants expressed their support for United Nations efforts to help the Libyan people develop a political transition plan and such constitutional and electoral processes as may be required to establish a democratically elected Government which represents their interests. The African Union updated participants on its efforts, which were also noted in resolution 1973 (2011), paragraph 2, and its road map. Participants welcomed those efforts and the report of the African Union ad hoc High Level Committee on its recent visit to Libya. They also welcomed the meeting to be convened on 14 April 2011 in Cairo by the United Nations in cooperation with the Arab League, in order to exchange views and enhance coordination between the participating organizations with the aim of upholding the common commitment to securing peace in Libya.

Support for the Libyan people

7. It is for the people of Libya to choose their own Government. Participants welcomed the decision of the Interim National Council (INC) to meet the Contact Group on Libya. In contrast with the current regime, INC is a legitimate interlocutor that represents the aspirations of the Libyan people. The aspirations which INC has consistently described, namely, dialogue, reconciliation, free and fair elections, civil society, human rights and constitutional and economic reforms, represent important elements of an inclusive and representative political process. Participants expressed their willingness to support the realization of those goals.

8. Contact Group participants agreed on the need to continue to provide support to the opposition, including material support, consistent with United Nations Security Council resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011), and to continue to deliver humanitarian aid to agencies that were able to deliver it effectively, including the United Nations, humanitarian agencies and the opposition.

9. Participants agreed that a temporary financial mechanism could provide a means whereby INC and the international community could manage revenue to assist with short-term financial requirements and structural needs in Libya. International partners therefore agreed to work urgently with INC authorities in exploring the establishment of such a mechanism.

Humanitarian assistance and long-term support for the Libyan people

10. Participants urged all the relevant parties to grant immediate, safe and unimpeded access to humanitarian agencies in order to enable them to provide urgently needed assistance, including evacuation of the wounded.

11. The United Nations Secretary-General reported that the humanitarian situation in Libya remained serious and that some 3.6 million people were likely to need humanitarian assistance. Contact Group participants reiterated the need to urgently address humanitarian needs in Libya and to maintain effective delivery. They welcome the leading role played by the United Nations in coordinating the humanitarian response, and made a commitment to continue to assist the United Nations in that role and ensure that it had the resources required to successfully continue that work. Participants welcomed the offers from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the European Union, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and others to assist in the delivery of humanitarian aid, if so requested by the United Nations.

12. Participants reaffirmed the role of the United Nations in leading the international effort to plan for early recovery and peacebuilding in Libya. They discussed how to provide coordinated support to the Libyan people and recognized the need to initiate a United Nations-led assessment of immediate post-conflict needs as soon as possible. That would be carried out through working closely with legitimate intermediaries who represented the needs of the Libyan people, bilateral and regional partners and international organizations, including the League of Arab States and the African Union. The assessment would help to ensure a strategic, coordinated and coherent international approach.

13. Contact Group participants expressed their thanks and appreciation to His Highness Sheikh Tamim Bin Hamad Al Thani, Crown Prince of Qatar, for sponsoring and hosting the meeting. It was agreed to hold the second Contact Group meeting in Italy, at a date to be determined in the near future.

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Letter dated 12 April 2011 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and to paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 1962 (2010) of 20 December 2010, which extended the mandate of UNOCI until 30 June 2011.

In light of the present security situation in Côte d'Ivoire, I wish to recommend a temporary reconfiguration of the police component of UNOCI. Within the Mission's current authorized police strength, 40 individual police officers whose positions are currently unencumbered would be temporarily replaced by 40 formed police unit personnel. This measure, which could be implemented with immediate effect once authorized by the Security Council, would provide the Mission with necessary additional capacity to meet the challenges in terms of protecting United Nations personnel and installations and protecting civilians.

I would be grateful if you could bring this letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

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Letter dated 14 April 2011 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 12 April 2011 (S/2011/247) concerning a temporary reconfiguration of the police component of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They take note of the recommendation contained in your letter and approve the course of action outlined therein.

(*Signed*) Néstor **Osorio**
President of the Security Council

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